



THE
AYIN AKBARY,
OR THE
INSTITUTES
OF THE
EMPEROR AKBAR.

Translated from the ORIGINAL PERSIAN.

L O N D O N :

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M.DCC.LXXVII.

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INTRODUCTION.

FEW books have been written under such advantageous circumstances as the AYIN AKBARY. The Emperor Akbar was himself a man of curiosity and learning; and his Secretary Abul Fâzel, who had the immediate superintendence of this work, has universally been considered as an ornament of the age in which he lived.

A bare recital of the contents of this performance will be sufficient to shew its utility.

Besides a particular description of each province in the Moghol dominions, under the title of the History of the Subahs, it contains a full

A

account

account and list of the Emperor's army; the wages, salary, and duty of each particular servant or officer about him; an account of the attendants salaries, and daily expences allowed for the Haram; an account of the different sorts of weights, measures, and coins throughout the empire; the charges and method of refining gold and silver in the royal mint; and the several inscriptions, weight and value of the several coins: an account of all the herbs, fruits, flowers, and grains at the different seasons of the year: the ceremonies of marrying in the royal family, their feasting, &c. The Emperor's manner of holding a divan and receiving his people, and the honours they do him; and his method of employing his time. These, with a variety of other curious particulars, form the Two First Parts. The Third Part contains a full account of the Gentoo religion, their books, and the subjects of them, the several sects, and the points in which they

they differ ; with the particulars of their worship, purifications, eating, drinking, marrying, &c.

My attention was first turned to the *AYIN AKBARY* by the high encomiums which are bestowed upon it by the learned Mr. JONES in his Persian Grammar, and farther examination convinced me that his praises did not exceed the merits of the performance..

I have already made a very considerable progress in translating the Work, and I shall continue to employ every interval of leisure in the completion of it. — I am making a collection of Drawings of the most remarkable men, animals, cities, fruits, and flowers, as well as Representations of the principal ceremonies described in the *AYIN AKBARY*, in order to illustrate it as much as possible.

The

The following Sheets are intended as a Specimen of the manner in which I propose to make my explanatory Notes upon the Work, from the accounts of other Writers, joined to what may come within the compass of my particular knowledge and observation.

Calcutta,
January 21st, 1776.

FRANCIS GLADWIN.

A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E
TWELVE SUBAHS OR VICE-ROYALTIES
O F
H I N D O S T A N.

IN the fortieth year of the reign of Sultan Akbar his dominions consisted of one hundred and five ¹ Sircars, sub-divided into two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven ² Kufsbahs : the revenue of which he settled for ten years at the annual rent of three ³ Arribs sixty-two Crores

¹ Provinces.

² Townships.

³ One hundred thousand make one Lack, one hundred Lacks one Crore, one hundred Crores one Arrib. A Dâm is the fortieth part of a Rupec.

B

ninety-

ninety-eight Lacks fifty-five thousand two hundred and forty-six Dâms, or Sicca Rupees 9,0,7,42,878 1 10 4.

The kingdom was then parcelled into twelve grand divisions; and each was committed to the government of a Subahdar or Viceroy; upon which occasion the Sovereign of the world distributed twelve Lacks of Beetle. The names of the Subahs or Vice-royalties were Allahabad, Agra, Owd, Ajimcer, Ahmedabad, Bahar, Bengal, Dehly, Kabul, Lahore, Moulân, and Malva. When Akbar conquered Berar, Kandesh, and Akmednagur, they were formed into three Subahs, increasing the number to fifteen 5.

I shall give a succinct description of the most remarkable countries, as also of their several princes, together with the periods in which they lived.

* Akbar descended in a direct line from Timur Lung (known in Europe by the name of Tamerlane) who conquered Hindostan in the year of our Lord 1398.—Akbar began his reign An. Dom. 1556; so that this arrangement was made in the year 1596 of the Christian æra.

5 Subah is frequently, but improperly, used for Subahdar by European authors: Subah is properly the Vice-royalty, and Subahdar the Viceroy.

T H E
S U B A H O F B E N G A L.

SINCE I propose to begin my description of these possessions from Bengal, which is the lowest extremity of Hindostan, and to carry it to Zebulistan, I hope that while I am writing, not only Turân and Erân, but also other countries, may be added to the account.

After having described the country which lies to the East, I shall proceed to the North, from thence descend to the South, and conclude with the Western divisions.

The Subah of BENGAL is situated in the second climate⁶. From Chittagong to Gurry is four hundred Kroh difference of longitude; and from the northern

⁶ The ancient geographers divided the globe into seven Climates only, as our author will hereafter explain, in the place where he gives tables of the particular situation of all the countries known to the Asiatics.

range of mountains to the southern extremity of the Sircar Mâdârun comprehends two hundred Kroh of latitude. And when Orissâ was added to Bengal, the additional length was computed to be forty-three Kroh, and the breadth twenty Kroh 7.

Betwixt the eastern sea and the northern range of mountains bordering upon Bahar lies a tract of country called Bhâtý ⁸ [بھاتھي] whither Esau Afghan carried his conquest, and caused the Kotbah ⁹ to be read, and Coin to be struck in the name of his present majesty. Nothing remarkable is related of this country, excepting that the mangoe trees, which produce very delicious fruit, are not so high as the ordinary stature of a man.

⁷ The Kroh (more commonly known by the Hindostany name Cose) is different in the several provinces. At the end of the account of the Subahs there is a particular description of the several kinds of Krohs, with the method of measuring peculiar to each province. For the present it will be sufficiently exact, if we reckon two English miles to the Kroh or Cose.

⁸ This description seems to include Boutan, Lassa, and the northern parts of China; but I cannot get information of any country that is now called Bhâtý.

⁹ The Prayer for the King.

Bordering upon Bhâtý is a very extensive country subject to the Chief of Tiprah [تپره]: him they style Yeyah Mânick; and whoever are possessed of Rajahships bear the title of Mânick at the end of their names; and all the nobility are called Nârâin. Their military force consists of a thousand elephants and two hundred thousand infantry, but they have few or no cavalry ¹⁰.

To the northward of Tiprah is the province of Coch ¹¹,

¹⁰ Tavernier met with some Tiprah merchants in his travels through India, from whom he received the following relation:

“ The merchants travelled all three through the kingdom of Arakan, which lies to the South and West of Tiprah, having some part of Pegu upon the Winter West. They told me also, that it was about fourteen days journey to cross this country, from whence there is no certain conjecture of its extent to be made by reason of the inequality of the stages.” Vide Translation of Tavernier’s Travels in India, Part II. d. page 186, printed in London, A. D. 1684.

¹¹ This province, if its situation is rightly described, must now be part of Assam, and Tavernier accordingly calls Kaumroop a city of Assam; but as our author wrote some time before Tavernier travelled into India, it is not improbable that, when the Ayin Akbary was composed, Coch might be an independent sovereignty.

[کوچ] the chief of which commands a thousand horse and one hundred thousand foot: Kaumroop (which is also called Kaumvrou) and Kaumnâh make a part of his dominions. The inhabitants of Kaumvrou are said to be extremely handsome; and they are reported to be very skilful in magic. Many incredible stories are told of the natural productions of this place, such as flowers that retain their colour and smell many months after being gathered; trees that being cut send forth streams of delicious liquor, and others having branches with fruit without the appearance of any trunk to support them.

The dominions of the rajah of Ashâm [آشام] join to Kaumvrou: he is a very powerful prince, lives in vast state, and when he dies his nearest relations, both male and female, are voluntarily buried alive with his corpse ¹².

¹² In Tavernier's time this ceremony was said to be observed in Arakan. Very little was known of Ashâm till the reign of Aurungzebe, when it was conquered by one of his generals, Emir Jemla: a very circumstantial account of the expedition, with a particular description of the country of Ashâm, is given by that intelligent traveller in the 2d Part of Travels in India, page 187, London Edit.

Adjoining to Afhâm is Tibbut [تبت] bordering upon Khata [خِطَا] through which is the road to Mâhâ Cheen¹³, [مہا چین] generally called Mâ Cheen. The capital city of Khata is Cawn Bâleeg¹⁴ [خان بالغ] forty days jour-

¹³ Mâhâ, in the Shanfrit language, signifies the greater.

¹⁴ In the Aijaibul Buldân it is written خان بلیق Khân Bâleek, where it is also described as the capital city of Khata, and and the high road to Cheen or China. This author says, that the whole of the road from Khân Bâleek to Cheen, which is reckoned to be forty days journey, is paved with stone, and planted with trees whose shade affords great refreshment to travellers, and that no person of whatever degree is permitted to destroy a single leaf. He describes the artificial channel as thirty Guz (i. e. sixty English feet) in breadth, and says that it is cut through the middle of the town. Those who want to see a very particular and curious description of this city, will find it in Dr. Campbell's Collection of Voyages in the manner of Harris, Vol. I. page 606, taken from Marco Polo's Travels. It is generally imagined, says Dr. Campbell in his Note on the above-mentioned page, that Khân Bâleek is the city of Peking, the present metropolis of China. Cathay (which Abul Fazel means by Khata) was formerly thought to be a distinct kingdom from China, and it is probable that it comprized Chinese Tartary and the northern provinces of the Chinese empire.

ney from the sea, to which there is a large artificial canal lined with stone. Alexander ¹⁵ is reported to have left India from this quarter ¹⁶; and it is said, that through this artificial channel you may reach the sea in four days and four nights.

To the South-east of Bengal is a large country called Arkhung [ارخنگ] to which the Bunder ¹⁷ of Chittagong properly belongs: here are plenty of elephants, but great scarcity of horses, also camels and asses are very high priced: neither cows nor buffaloes are found in this country; but there are animals of a middle species between these, whose milk the people drink; they are pied and of various colours. Their religion has no kind of agreement either with the Mahomedan or Hindoo: twin brothers and sisters may intermarry, and only mother and

¹⁵ Secunder Roomee.

¹⁶ The Asiatic historians all assert that Alexander carried his conquest to the borders of China. In the following article is an account of female soldiers, for which probably there may be as much foundation as for the history of the Amazons.

¹⁷ Port.

son are prohibited from it : they pay implicit obedience to the will of their priests. The women are the soldiers of this country, to whom the men are subservient. The complexion of these people is dark, and the men are beardless.

Near to this tribe is Peigoo [پیکو] which former writers called Cheen, accounting that to be the capital city of Pegu¹⁸. Their military force consists of elephants and infantry ; some of their elephants are white. Close to this country are some mines of metals and precious stones, which are the subject of continual contention betwixt the chiefs of Pegu, Arakan, Típrah, and the Mugs.

Bungálah [بنگالہ] originally was called Bung ; it derived the additional ál from that being the name given to little gardens which the ancient Rajahs caused to be raised in all the low lands at the foot of the mountains : their

¹⁸ “ Most people (says Tavernier) have been of opinion till
 “ now that the kingdom of Pegu lies upon the frontiers of China ;
 “ and I thought so myself, till the merchants of Tiprah unde-
 “ ceived me.” Tavernier’s India Travels, Part II. page 186.

breadth was usually twenty cubits, and height ten cubits ¹⁹.

The air of Bengal is very temperate: the rains begin in the month of April and continue for six months, falling most frequent and heaviest in the latter months; when the low lands are sometimes intirely overflowed, excepting the little mounds of earth described above. For a long time past the air of Bengal had been unhealthy at the leaving off of the rains, afflicting both man and cattle; but under the auspices of his present Majesty the calamity has ceased ²⁰.

¹⁹ The name of this country, according to the Persian orthography, is more commonly written بنگال Bungâlâ than Bungalah; but in Bengal character it is written Bangâlâ.

²⁰ In the beginning of April (and sometimes earlier in the southern parts of Bengal) there are frequent storms of thunder, lightning, wind, and rain from the north-west quarter: these squalls moderate the heat very much, and they continue till the setting-in of the periodical rains, which generally commence in the beginning of June, and by which the country is in many parts overflowed. If the rains break up early in September, the weather is intensely hot, and the inhabitants are very sickly.

The

The finest river in this Subah is called Gung [گنگ] (Ganges) the source of which has never been traced. The Hindoo priests say that it flows from the hair of the giant Sermchâh in the northern mountains, from whence it runs through the Subahs of Dehly, Agra, and Bahar into Bengal. Near the town of Cauzyhuttâh in the Sircar of Barbuckabad, it sends a branch to the East called Pudhâtty, which empties itself into the sea at Chittagong. The main river in its course to the southward forms three streams, the Suroostee, the Jown, and the Gung, called in the Hindoo language Terbeenec: the Gung, after being divided into a thousand channels, joins the sea at Sâtâ-gong; and the Suroostee and Jown discharge themselves in like manner. The Hindoos have a very high veneration for the water of the Gung, but some particular parts of it are esteemed more holy than others: the great people have this water brought them from vast distances, it being esteemed necessary in the performance of some religious ceremonies. The water of the Gung has been celebrated in all ages, not only for its sanctity, but also on account of its sweetness, lightness, and wholesomeness, and for that it does not become putrid, though kept a whole year.

There

There is another very large river called Berhumputter [برهم پتر] which runs from Khata to Coch, and from thence to Bazouhâ, where it joins the sea ²¹.

On one side of the main ocean is the salt river of Buf-forah (besides the sea already mentioned) and there is another sea that joins the river at Egypt, from whence it runs past Persia to Ethiopia, where there are a million of inhabitants: this last is called the sea of Aîmân, and also the sea of Persia. The inhabitants of Ethiopia cultivate rice in great abundance, of which they have a variety of species: this soil is so fertile, that every single grain will yield a measure of fifteen Seer ²². Their harvests seldom fail; and the same ground will produce three crops in a year: vegetation is here so extremely quick, that as fast as the water rises the plants of rice grow above it, so

²¹ The word translated Sea is in the original Salt River, and is here applied to the bay of Bengal.

²² Seeboo, which is the word used in the original for this measure, is an earthen water pot, generally containing fifteen Seer or quarts; for a Seer is equal to two pounds avoirdupois, and a pint of common water weighs a pound.

that the ear is never immerfed ; men of experience affirm that a fingle ftalk will grow fixty cubits in one night ²³.

The fubjects pay their revenue regularly every eight months, at the places appointed for the receipt of it, in money, it not being customary with them to pay any part in kind. They have fuch plenty of grain as to be hardly at the trouble of meafuring it. The king rules with fuch moderation, that the demands of government are invariably the fame. Their food for the moft part is fifh, rice, barley, and wheat ; and thofe who live differently fuffer from indigeftion. Both men and women in general go quite naked, and none cover more than the loins : the women are the labourers of the country. The habitations of the common people are little huts made of reeds ; but there are fome houfes, that, although built

²³ Sixty cubits is fo very incredible a length, that I am inclined to think this muft be an error of the tranfcriber, and that it was originally written only fix cubits, which I have heard pofitively afferted by the people of Dacca not to be more than the growth in a fingle day of a particular fpecies of rice produced in that province.

only of the same materials, will cost five thousand rupees, and sometimes more, and they are of a very long duration. They travel chiefly by water, especially in the rainy seasons: they construct boats for war, burthen, and*travelling. So skilful are these people in the art of besieging, that they will easily take a fort almost as soon as they invest it.

The inhabitants of Sookhâfun [سُكْهَاسُن] are very fond of salt; but as the country does not produce this article, they are obliged to fetch it from vast distances. Neither diamonds, cornelians, nor agates are found here. Their fruits and flowers are fine and in plenty: the beetle-nut stains the lips of those who eat it quite red ²⁴.

*4 What place is meant by Sookâfun I cannot conjecture; however the transcribers have not made any mistake in the word, for the author, after writing it at length, not only gives its radical letters, but also particularizes the diacritical marks of each.

I have omitted two or three sentences in this digression, which are quite unintelligible in three copies; I have consulted several persons who are perfectly acquainted with the language, and they could make nothing of them.

As it may not be displeasing to the Naturalist to see a passage which I have not inserted in the text on account of its being rather indecent, I shall here subjoin it both in the original language and in Latin.

خواجه سرا ازین دیار بر آید و آن سه کونه بود صند لی
باد امی کافوری نخست را هر سه عضو از بیخ بزنند و
اطلسی نیز کوبند و بپین را قدری آلت فعلی باشد
سیومین آنکه خستین اورا هنگام خوردی بهالش نابود
سازند یا بر آرند چنان بکنارند جز آدمی هر جانداریکه
خقی کنند از آن سرکشی فرونشینند و مردم زادرا بر افزاید

Tria inde genera eunuchorum veniunt, quos Sundâlos, Budâmos et Câfooros nuncupant: Priores, partibus genitalibus radicaliter exsectis, Atleesês etiam nominant. Budâmis pars solum Penis relinquitur. Câfooros adhuc teneræ ætatis Testes vel compressi conficiuntur vel exsecantur: tamen notatum est, castrationem, quæ veneris desiderium cæteris omnibus animalibus tollit, hominibus solis excipere.

Jennutabad

Jennutabad [جنت آباد] is a very ancient city ; it was once the capital of Bengal : formerly it was called Lucknowtee, and sometimes Gowr, which latter was the title of the ancient kings of Bengal ; the name it now bears was given by the present emperor. Here is a fine fort, to the eastward of which is a large wild, called Chutteahputtea, intersected with small rivers, and if the dams break during the heavy periodical rains, the whole country is laid under water. To the northward of the fort is a large building, a kroh in length, a work of great antiquity ²⁵, where there is a reservoir of water, called Paâzbarie, which is of a very noxious property : it was usual, when a criminal was capitally condemned, to confine him in this building, where, being allowed no other drink than this water, he expired in a very short time ; but his present majesty has ordered this punishment to be discontinued.

²⁵ There are still very considerable remains of this stupendous edifice about nine miles distant from Maldah, but quite overgrown with wood, and inhabited only by wild beasts.

Mahmood-

Mahmoodabad [محمودآباد]. The fort is furrounded by a marsh. When Sheer Khân ²⁶ conquered this country, some of the Rajah's elephants fled into the Jungles, where they have increased to great numbers. This Sircar produces long pepper.

In the Sircar of Khalifutabad [خلیفةآباد] are large forests which abound with elephants.

Sircar Booklâ [بُکلا] is upon the banks of the sea, and the fort is situated amongst trees. On the first day of the moon the water begins to rise, and continues increasing till the fourteenth, from which time to the end of the month it decreases gradually every day ²⁷.

In the twenty-eighth year of the present reign, one afternoon at three o'clock there was a terrible inundation,

²⁶ Sheer Khân is more frequently called Sheer Shâh: the conquest here spoken of was in the 949th year of the Hegira or A. D. 1542. Vide Dow's History, Vol. II. p. 157.

²⁷ The author undoubtedly speaks here of the ebbing and flowing of the tide, and refers particularly to the difference between spring and neap tides; with the phenomena whereof he appears to have been very imperfectly acquainted.

which drowned the whole Sircar: the Rajah was at an entertainment, from whence he embarked in a boat; his son Parmanund Roy, with many people, climbed to the top of a pagoda, and the merchants betook themselves to their ships. It blew an hurricane, with thunder and lightening, for five hours and a half, during which time the sea was greatly agitated: the houses and boats were swallowed up, nothing remaining but the pagoda and the merchants ships. Near two hundred thousand living creatures perished in this calamity.

Sircar Ghorâ Ghaut [کھوراکھات] produces raw silk, gunneys, and plenty of Tanian horses ²⁸. Here are abundance of fruits in high perfection; amongst the rest is one called the Lutken, in shape resembling a nutmeg, but to the taste is somewhat like the pomegranate; it contains three seeds ²⁹.

²⁸ A small but hardy breed of horses, still well known in Bengal by the same denomination.

²⁹ This fruit is very common in many parts of Bengal, but does not grow near Calcutta: it is in flavour very similar, but inferior to a fruit well known to those who have been in the Indian islands by the name of Mangosteen or Mangostan, and said by Dr. Hawkesworth to be the *Garcinea Mangostana* of Linnæus.

Sircar Barbuckabad [باریک آباد] famous for a fine cloth called Gungâjil, and great abundance of oranges.

Sircar Bâzouhâ [بازوها]: the forests of this Sircar supply timbers fit for building boats and for the beams of houses; and here is an iron mine.

Sircar Sunargong [سنارگاؤ]: in this Sircar is fabricated a very beautiful cloth called Câflâs. Near the banks of the river is a large reservoir of water, which gives a peculiar whiteness to the cloths that are washed in it.

Sircar Silhet [سلهت] is very mountainous: it furnishes many eunuch slaves for the Serais (or seraglios). Here grows a delicious fruit called Scunterá, in colour like an orange, but of an oblong form. China root is produced here in great plenty, which was but lately discovered by some learned travellers ³⁰. In these mountains is abundance of Sandal wood: they fell the trees in the rains, and leave them exposed to the weather all that season, after which they reject all those that are any wise rotten. The Bunraje is a bird with a black body, red eyes, a long tail, and wings beautifully variegated, mea-

³⁰ There is no China root brought from the province at present.
furing

firing a cubit when extended ; they are easily tamed, and will imitate the voice of any animal. The Sheergunge is another bird, which differs in nothing from the former, but the colour of its legs and bill, which are red : they both eat flesh and prey upon small birds.

Châtgong [چاتگاؤ] is a large city, situated amongst trees, upon the banks of the sea, and is a great emporium, being the resort of merchants of all nations.

Shereifabad [شریف آباد] produces very beautiful white bullocks of a great size, which will carry a burden of fifteen maunds ; like camels they bend their knees to be loaded. It is also noted for large goats and fighting cocks.

Sâtgong [ساتگاؤ] : there are two Bunders, half a kroh distant from each other ; one called Sâtgong, and the other Houghly, long established : at both these places the Europeans have hoisted their flags ³¹.

³¹ M. Cæsar Frederick a Venetian, who was in India in the year 1566 (in the reign of Akbar) gives a very particular account of his voyage to Sâtâgong, with a description of the city, in the following words :

Mādārun [مدارن]; in this Sircar, at a place called Hurpah, is a diamond mine, where are found chiefly small stones.

“ I departed from Orisa to Bengal to the harbour Piqueno,
 “ which is distant from Orisa towards the East a hundred and se-
 “ ventie miles. They goe as it were rowing alongst the coast fiftie
 “ and foure miles, and then we enter into the river Ganges; from
 “ the mouth of this river to a citie called Satagan, where the mer-
 “ chants gather themselves together with their trade, are a hun-
 “ dred miles, which they rowe in eighteen howres with the increase
 “ of the water; in which river it floweth and ebbeth as it doth in
 “ the Thamis, and when the ebbing water is come, they are not
 “ able to row against it by reason of the swiftnes of the water; yet
 “ their barks be light and armed with oares, like to foisties, yet they
 “ cannot prevail against the streame, but for refuge must make
 “ them fast to the banke of the river until the next flowing water;
 “ and they call their barks Bazaras and Patuas; they rowe as well
 “ as a galliot, or as well as ever I have seen any. A good tide’s
 “ rowing before you come to Satagan you shall have a place
 “ which is called Buttor, and from thence upwards the ships doe
 “ not goe, because that upwards the river is very shallowe and little
 “ water. Every yeere at Buttor they make and unmake a village,
 “ with houses and shoppes made of strawe, and with all things

Orifah [اوريسه] was formerly an independent country : the climate is very healthy ; it consists of five Sir-

“ necessarie to their uses ; and this village standeth so long as the
 “ ships ride there, and till they depart from the Indies, and when
 “ they are departed every man goeth to his plot of houses, and
 “ there setteth fire on them, which thing made me to marvaile : for
 “ as I passed up to Satagan, I saw this village standing with a great
 “ number of people, with an infinite number of ships and baza-
 “ ras ; at my return, coming downe with my captaine of the last
 “ ship, for whom I tarried, I was all amazed to see such a place
 “ so soone rased and burnt, and nothing left but the signe of the
 “ burnt houses. The small ships go to Satagan, and there they
 “ lade.

“ Of the City of SATAGAN.

“ In the port of Satagan every yeere lade thirtie or five-and-
 “ thirtie ships, great and small, with rice, cloth of bombast of di-
 “ verse sorts, lacca, great abundance of sugar, mirabolans dried
 “ and preserved, long pepper, oyle of zerkelime, and many other
 “ sortes of merchandise. The citie of Satagan is a reasonable,
 “ faire citie for a citie of the Moores, abounding with all things,
 “ and was governed by the king of Patane, and is now subject to
 “ the Great Mogol. I was in this kingdom four months, whereas
 “ many merchants did buy or freight boates for their benefites,
 “ and with these barkes they goe up and down the river of Ganges

“ to

cars, viz. Jelafore, Behdaruck, Cuttack, Cullingdundpaut, and Raje Mahinder : these five Sircars are now added to Bengal ³².

“ to faires, buying their commoditie with a great advantage, because that every day in the weeke they have a faire, now in one place and now in another; and I also hired a barke, and went up and down the river and did my busines.” Hakluyt’s Coll. of Voyages, Vol. II. p. 230, printed in Lond. A. D. 1598.

This city, so considerable two hundred years ago, is now only a small village, the name whereof is hardly known to the English inhabitants of Calcutta, though it is not much more than twenty miles distant from them.

³² The reader will not perhaps be displeased to compare the account in the text with that of a cotemporary writer, the before-mentioned Cæsar Frederick.

Of the Kingdom of ORISA and the River GANGES.

“ Orisa was a faire kingdome and trustie, through the which a man might have gone with golde in his hande without any danger at all as long as the lawfull king reigned, which was a gentile, who continued in the citie called Satacha, which was within the land six days journey. This king loved strangers marveilous well, especially merchants which had traffique in and out of his kingdom, in such wise that he would take no custome of them,
“ neither

Orisa contains one hundred and twenty-nine Puckah forts, subject to the command of Gujeputty.

The rains continue here for eight months : three months in the year are cold, and only one month is very hot.

“ neither any other grievous thing; onely the ships that came thither payde a small thing according to her portage: and every yeere in the port of Orisa were laden five-and-twentie or thirtie ships, great and small, with ryce and divers sortes of fine white bombaste clothe, oyle of zerzeline, which they make of a seed, and it is very good to eate and to fry fish withal, and great store of butter, lacca, long pepper, ginger, myrabolans dry and condite, great store of cloth of herbes, which is a kind of filke, which groweth amongst the woods without any labour of man, and when the bole thereof is grown round as bigge as an orange, then they take care onely to gether them. About sixteene yeeres past this king with his kingdome were destroyed by the king of Patane, which was also king of the greatest part of Bengala; and when he had got the kingdome, he set custome there, and twenty pro Cento, as merchants payde in his kingdome; but this tyrant enjoyed his kingdome but a small time, but was conquered by another tyrant, which was the Great Mogol, king of Agra, Delly, and all Cambaia, without any resistance.”

Hakluyt's Collection, Vol. II. p. 230.

Rice is cultivated here in great abundance.

The inhabitants being Hindoos live upon rice, fish, and vegetables : after boiling the rice they steep it in cold water, and eat it the second day.

The men are vastly effeminate, being very fond of ornaments and anointing their bodies with Sandal wood oil. The women cover only the lower parts of the body, and make themselves dresses of the leaves of trees : they live in huts built of the Palmira tree.

The language of the inhabitants of Orisa is so peculiar to themselves, as not to be understood in any other province.

The women may marry two or three times.

Ink and paper are seldom used here ; for the most part they write with an iron style upon the leaf of the Tâar tree, and they hold the pen with the fist clenched.

Here are manufactures of cloth.

Some elephants are found in this province.

The fruits and flowers of Orisa are very fine and in great plenty : the Nufreen is a flower delicately formed and of an exquisite smell ; the outer side of the leaves is white, and the inner is of a yellow colour. The Road-

suckafun is a tree whose leaves are very odoriferous : the Kewrah grows here quite common ; and they have a great variety of the Beetle leaf.

The fine large white Conch shells are found here upon the shore.

They reckon all their accounts in Cowries ; four Cowries they call a Gundah ; five Gundahs one Boory ; four Boories are a Pun, and sixteen Pun one Khâvun (sometimes they reckon twenty Pun to the Khâvun) ; ten Khâvun are a Rupce ³³.

Cutack [كٹاك]: at the capital bearing this name is a stone fort, situated between two branches of the river Mehanuddy, which the Hindoos hold in great veneration ; upon the banks of this river are many beautiful pleasure houses belonging to the great men of the country.

The country for five or six kroh round the fort is so low, that in the rainy season it is entirely under water.

There is a very fine palace built by Muckund Dow, consisting of nine distinct buildings ; one for the elephants, camels, and horses ; another for the artillery and military

³³ Now only four or five Khâvun can be had for a Rupee.

stores, where are also apartments for the several attendants; a third is the treasury; a fourth is appropriated for the several artificers; the kitchens make the fifth range; the sixth contains the Rajah's apartments, which are very extensive; the seventh is for the transaction of all public business; the eighth is where the women reside; and the ninth is the Rajah's sleeping apartment.

To the South of this palace is a very ancient pagoda, open towards the East.

In the town of Purfotim, on the banks of the sea, stands the pagoda of Jâgnaut ³⁴, near to which are the images of Khiffen, his brother, and their sister, made of Sandal wood, which are said to be four thousand years old.

It is related that Inder Dummun of Neelgurpleet, the Kisharah Rajah, sent a learned Bramin to pitch upon a proper spot for the foundation of a city: after a long search he arrived upon the banks of the sea, which he thought on many accounts preferable to any place he had yet seen.

³⁴ This word is properly Jagunnaut, which in the Sanscrit language signifies the Lord of the world.

Whilst he was debating with himself, whether to fix upon this spot, or to continue his journey in quest of a better, he saw a crow dive into the water, and after having washed its body it made obeisance to the sea: the Bramin was astonished at this sight, and as he understood the language of birds, he asked the crow the reason of this strange procedure; the crow answered, “ I was formerly of the
 “ tribe of the wicked Dowtah ³⁵, and am come to pay
 “ my obeisance to this image, who being a prophet, the
 “ Creator of the world turns his countenance towards
 “ this place; and whoever abides here, and applies his
 “ mind to the worship of God, he shall prosper. It is
 “ a long time that I have been in search of this place,
 “ and at length my desire is accomplished; as your intentions are good, behold and know the wonders of
 “ this land.” The Bramin upon this revelation returned to the Rajah, and persuaded him to build a city and a place of worship upon the spot where the crow had appeared. The Rajah one night, after having distributed

³⁵ Genii.

justice, heard in a dream a voice saying to him, “ On a certain day cast thine eyes upon the sea shore, where there will arise out of the water a piece of wood fifty-two inches long, and one and a half cubit’s broad; take up that holy form, shut it up seven days in thine house, and in whatever shape it shall then appear, place it under an arch in the pagoda.” It happening just as he had dreamt, he called the image Jâgnaut, and having ornamented it with gold and precious stones, he placed it in the pagoda, where it is reported to have performed many miracles. Callâphar, when he conquered this country for Soliman Gourzany, threw the wooden image of Jâgnaut into a fire, which (by the interposition of evil spirits) having no effect upon it, he ordered it to be cast into the sea, from whence it was again recovered.

The Bramins wash these images six times every day, and dress them every time in fresh cloaths; as soon as they are dressed, fifty-six Bramins present them with various kinds of food, and serve them standing: the quantity of victuals offered to these idols is so very great as to feed twenty thousand persons.

Near to the pagoda of Jâgnaut is the Airâbah³⁶ (or Rut) with sixteen wheels, upon which these images are carried in procession at a certain time every year; and they think, that whoever assists in drawing it along obtains a remission of all his sins.

A little to the eastward of this pagoda is another building for religious worship, in the erecting of which was expended the whole revenue of Cutack for twelve years. No one can possibly behold this immense edifice without being struck with amazement. The wall which surrounds the whole is one hundred and fifty cubits high, and nineteen cubits thick³⁷.

There are three entrances to it: at the eastern gate are two very fine figures of elephants, each with a man upon his trunk; to the West are two surprising figures of horsemen completely armed; and over the northern gate

³⁶ A kind of moveable house or temple.

³⁷ Abul Fazel must have been greatly misinformed regarding the dimensions of this wall, for it is not possible that so short a space of time as two hundred years could have effaced all vestiges of such a stupendous erection.

are carved two tigers killing two elephants. In the front of the building is a pillar of an octagonal form fifty covids high : when you enter this way you come into an extensive enclosure, where you see a large stone arch, upon which are carved the sun and the stars, and round them is a border, where are represented a great variety of human figures, expressing the different passions of the mind ; some kneeling, others prostrated with their faces upon the earth, and all kinds of beasts ; so well executed, that they seem to be alive. This is said to be a work of nine hundred and thirty years antiquity. The Kiffara Rajah Nursing Dow finished this building, thereby erecting for himself a lasting monument of fame.

There are twenty-eight small temples belonging to this pagoda, six before the gate, and twenty-two without the inclosure ; and they are all reported to have performed miracles.

Many pretend that at this place is the tomb of Mahmood, and to this day they relate many stories of his sayings and actions : he was revered both by Mahomedans and Hindoos on account of his wisdom and exemplary virtue ; when he died the Bramins wanted to carry his

body to be burned, and the Mahomedans insisted upon burying it; but when they lifted up the sheet from the bier, the corpse could not be found ³⁹.

The Subah of Bengal consists of twenty-four Sircars, and seven hundred and eighty-seven Mahls: the revenue is fifty-nine Crores, eighty-four Lacks, fifty-nine thousand and three hundred and nineteen Dâms ⁴⁰, or Rupees 1,49,61482 : 15 : 2 in money, and the Zemindars (who are mostly Koits) furnish also 23,330 cavalry, 801,150 infantry, 1170 elephants, 4260 cannon, and 4400 boats.

³⁹ Tavernier, in the 2d Part of his Travels in India, p. 173. (Lond. Translation) gives a long description of the temple of Jagunaut; he is mistaken in placing it near the banks of the Ganges; but upon the whole his account will be found to agree pretty nearly with that of Abul Fazel in the text, when we make allowance for the alterations that might have happened in the course of almost a century.

⁴⁰ Mr. Frazer, in the summary history of the Moghol Empire prefixed to his Life of Nader Shah, computes the yearly revenue of Bengal at fifty Crore of Dâms in the reign of Aurungzebe.

The

The following accounts are divided into two columns; the first containing the names of the Pergunnahs, and the other the revenue in Dâms ⁴¹.

Sircar OUDENAH commonly called TANRAH.

	Dâms.	Dâms.
52 Mahls	24079399 $\frac{1}{2}$	
viz.		
Ug Mahl		1,33,017
Ahla		
Durfmârah }		4,04,277 $\frac{1}{2}$
Afhruffall }		

⁴¹ The total sums in these accounts do not always correspond exactly with the amount of the particular sums that form them: errors of this nature must naturally occur where books are not printed, but copied by careless transcribers, especially in a work written near two hundred years ago, and of which most probably no copy can be met with that was made within a century of that period. I compared my copy with two others, by which means I corrected some parts of it; not that it is of much consequence whether these accounts are very exact or not, since they are only meant to convey a general idea of the state of the collections at that time.

	Dâms.
Ibraheimpoor	3,69,357
Owjeâl Ghatty	2,31,357
Umgachy	3,69,657 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mudkunkle	6,66,200
Bhatall	4,15,170
Bahadrepoor	3,14,780
Bahurroy	2,06,150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Phoolwary	1,93,025
Bahadre Shahy	1,38,102
Taarah Havelly	43,26,102
Tajepoor	2,01,997
Talook Bermahgur	11,925
Howly	1,96,380
Chunacolly	5,89,467
Chândpoor	1,90,027
Naffeeby	1,20,205
Chumucknudmah	1,45,305
Hajepoor	1,06,255
Hoffeinabad	2,26,545
Khanpoor	31,410
Dahdah	2,50,597

Dāms.

Daveāpoor	5,59,557
Dowd Shāhy	2,82,810
Dergāchy	2,25,745
Rampoor	1,15,530
Rupāffpoor	1,38,122
Seroopfing	13,68,877
Sultanpoor Awjēāl	4,56,394
Solimān Shāhy	1,98,742
Solimānabad	1,97,960
Solimānpoor	1,87,097
Sumbālā	1,74,550
Sheer Shāhy	1,78,230
Shumsh Colly	3,01,952
Sheerpoor	1,63,097
Fewzepoor	3,47,787 $\frac{1}{2}$
Knownverpertaub	16,07,200
Gunghook	15,89,332
Cattah-gurrah	12,65,632
Kungrah	8,94,027
Coffypoor	3,50,760
Kuchlā	36,240

Kafoordaâr

	Dāms.
Kafoordaûr	1,440
Moolâser	15,03,352
Mungulpoor	2,26,770
Muzkooreen	1,45,637
Nawargur	8,25,985
Naffcebpoor	37,750

Sircar J E N N U T A B A D.

66 Mahls	18846967
Jennutabad commonly called Gowr }	. . 78,69,292
Havaragur, including 14 pergunnahs, viz. }	. . 15,73,196
Ajore	1,38,925
Bazjokgrâ	1,92,508
Mayser	1,29,300
Havelly Agra	2,15,260
Dunpoor	1,40,340
Dowma	1,12,208
Seerhore	70,000
Shaballa	98,000

Shâlelfary

	Dâms.
Shâlelsary	8,000
Ghagteer	50,200
Mudnowty	1,51,890
Moodyhaut	6,980
Huth	2,42,710
Huftgujepoor	27,511
Jowardursurg, }	
16 Mahls, }	29,344
viz. }	
Owjareekannah, }	
where they }	7,300
fell ginger }	
Bhâttâ	8,26,430
Bhâlbâry	91,560
Eftablifhed Bazars	37,600
Derferrug	6,08,235
Râgâmâny	1,200
Syer	1,70,800
Sheerpoor }	
Kunguldar, }	2,000
2 Mahls }	

	Dâms.
Shahbazepoor within the city .	400
Ghââffpoor	41,920
Kumalah	1,63,077
Kutta Chappa	12,000
Moodymahl	13,000
Munvânmahl	360
Hâfil Bazar (newly established)	11,760
Jawardykote, }	
7 Mahls, }	8,69,000
viz. }	
Bararyhajior	6,98,600
Nâgore	37,720
Dahykote	3,16,240
Dulgong	1,30,720
Shazadahpoor	84,360
Mâlygong	1,41,460
Moodypoor	61,880
Jowarramooly, }	
7 Mahls }	7,49,795
Budmâly	2,07,500
Ramoty	1,94,767

Sebul-

Dâms.

Sebulgurmâ	1,03,000
Sungulgurra	93,320
Sultânpoor	29,210
Surgedewar	14,447
Hy Nagur	1,01,550
Jowar Sermâd, }	
10 Mahls }	31,92,377
Akbarpoor	97,360
Pardââr	85,280
Kizerpoor	3,06,100
Serfâbad	5,53,080
Cutwally	7,88,427
Geramâny	30,34,380
Gurrahy	2,00,000
Kumrahen	1,06,480
Muffâddah and }	
Mancipoor, }	6,30,770
2 Mahls }	
Dependent upon }	
Maldah, }	
11 Mahls }	

* Bar-

Dâms.

- * Barbuckpoor 42
- * Youfuf Bazar
- * Havelly Maldah
- * Deerpoor
- * Sujapoor
- * Sermadûlpoor
- * Sungoodâmâ
- * Salafery
- * Shahhindoovy
- * Futâhpoor
- * Moizódeenpoor

In this Sircar there is a brick fort.

Sircar F U T A H A B A D.

* 31 Mahls	
Afrarah	34,304
Phoolebâs	3,84,452

42 Those marked with an Asterisk had no Sums affixed to them
n any Copy that I have seen.

	Dâms.
Mâlore	1,24,370
Bhâgulpoor	6,115
Badhâdumâ	1,442
Talehatty	3,77,200
Chumlucky	35,645
Hurha	30,200
Havelly Futabad, } including the } city }	9,02,662
Hâfil Nimuck (Salt Duties)	2,77,758
Refoolpoor	1,03,767
Sowndeep	11,82,450
Serhargool	7,88,430
Sereefany	1,73,207
Serowcâ	53,882
Sudhowah	37,167
Servamil, commonly } called Jelabpoor }	2,57,230
Shahbazepoor	7,32,172
Kurrugpoor	1,18,135
Kuffudamâ	1,02,405

	Dâms.
Koâfâ	68,350
Mâgoregong	3,157
Sindpoor	55,312
Merunpoor	22,172
Noitalafer	1,23,365
Muzcooreen	49,422
Najamutpoor	20,960
Hazarchatty	51,597
Yousufpoor	2,58,125
Hazarutpoor	11,640
Hafil Bazar	11,467

The Zemindars of this Sircar are of three Casts: it furnishes 900 cavalry and 50,700 infantry.

Sircar MAHMOODABAD.

88 Mahls	11610256
Adeena	76,113
Anootumpoor	43,365
Owjealpoor	37,307

	Dâms.
Undercolly	11,250
Umdah	192
Bazoorâft	6,92,507
Bazoochup	2,71,240
Berâry	6,04,122
Bâgfy	25,247
Bereenjumlâh	1,02,202
Bilcbareâ	96,317
Bâtnaun	85,447
Bânkâ	41,317
Balewary	29,395
Tadewall	26,155
Pâtee Kâmârâ	22,710
Bâbun Grahlâ	14,695
Prawnpoor	12,577
Pernapoor	6,717
Putkabary	3,567
Peepulburreâ	2,045
Bagoteâ	217
Baleguffy	1,23,387
Târâkheena	6,75,790

Taraowjeal.

	Dâms.
Taraowjeal	3,91,365
Chandraya	9,525
Charhooky	11,505
Jugnautpoor	762
Jeedyburrea	447
Jagâghatty	92
Judecâ	44,700
Chytun Bazoo	9,52,950
Hoffien Owjeal	3,45,135
Havelly	91,575
Kaliffpoor	56,805
Kizrakany	1,092
Korumpoor	265
Dukarsly	51,740
Darelubpoor	13,775
Dhooly	13,665
Dewra	107
Dungut Jelalpoor	12,300
Doosheenca	1,052
Dhumurlhaut	42,505
Sudkeechalkota	8,205

Scrootca

	Dâms.
Serootea	6,530
Serfecreâ	72,947
Sunkerdayh	10,212
Selimpoor	33,637
Gomâ commonly called Sultan } . . .	9,89,220
Owjeal }	
Serooppoor	7,482
Satyburrea	6,760
Satore	2,90,772
Shahowjeal	3,44,387
Sheerpoor Popry	9,402
Sherpoor and Vafany	2,792
Azmutpoor	14,422
Ghaznypoor	13,367
Docktpoor	3,01,790
Futahpoor	1,02,525
Kotubpoor	23,352
Cawzypoor	2,352
Kundala	20,417
Khale Bherty	19,940
N	Kundenssey

	Dâms.
Kundenfey	8,487
Koliberreâ	6,517
Gowra	6,435
Kullanpoor	26,232
Kully Mahl	26,717
Lancan	3,13,286
Lonegohall	15,425
Mhemaun Shahy	5,75,727
Mughea	5,14,505
Mahmood Shahy	2,26,552
Meerpoor	2,307
Mhefirpoor	42,652
Mudhoodma	695
Maroop-deep	2,302
Nuldy	8,04,440
Nuffarut Shahy	2,79,450
Neekurchal Kootê	61,935
Neekur Banka	33,182
Nasheepoor, } called also }	91,080
Ochain }	

Humtunpoor

	Dâms.
Humtunpoor	4,77,360
Huldâ	1,22,566
Hâvallcolly	67,217
Hettapawn	3,665
Howeepoor ⁴³	17,425

Sircar K H A L I F U T A B A D.

35 Mahls	5402140
Bahl with its } Kufsbahs }	4,75,102
Bhalgâ	2,30,515
Polah	1,04,205
Poonga	81,807
Baghmârâ	25,300
Phanda	11,225
Bhadees	9,527
Bhâlcânah	6,660

⁴³ Mahmoodabad, now commonly called Mahomedabad, is situated in the district of Bhoosnah.

Poolnagur

	Dāms.
Poolnagur	2,97,720
Tâlook Cāfeenaut	1,74,377
Tâlook Serceefing	23,727
Tâlook Mhâhafê Mundul	13,860
Tâlook Sermoder Bhattacharije	26,427
Tâlook Beerceput Kubraje	8,675
Jefore, com- monly called } Refoolpoor }	17,23,850
Cherdella	99,550
Chelrah	20,920
Havelly Khaleefabad	31,442
Khaliffpoor	32,770
Dânewâ	5,22,885
Ranuckdayâ	1,29,910
Sahuffpoor	2,60,340
Solimanabad	1,68,504
Sahifs	51,500
Sohbnaut	51,662
Sallaſery	11,482
Amadpoor	97,110

Gowkrall

Dâms..

Gokwrali	1,05,520
Talook	}
Kuntkishen Permacrund	
Moorâgatch	1,26,360
Mullickpoor	61,327
Mudbercâ	45,007
Mangoreghaut	18,842
Mehreefa	11,170

The Zemindars of this Sircar
are of various Sects : it
furnishes 100 cavalry and
15,150 infantry.

Sircar B O O K L A..

4 Mahls	7131645
Ismaîlpoor, com- monly called } Booklâ	}
Seereerampoor	2,52,000
Shâzadpoor	9,77,245
Adulpoor	15,53,440

The Zemindars of this Sircar
are of various Sects; here
is a brick fort; it fur-
nishes 320 cavalry and
15,000 infantry.

Sircar P O O R E N E A 44.

	Dâms.
9 Mahls	6408793
Affoanjâ	7,34,225
Jerampoor	4,67,385
Havelly Poorenea	26,86,995
Dulmallpoor	6,71,530
Sultanpoor	5,02,206
Serrypoor	3,90,200
Syer Hafil Feclawn-hurreâ	85,000
Ghaary	5,90,100
Gurware	2,80,592

The Zemindars of this Sircar
are of various Sects: it fur-
nishes 100 cavalry and 5000
infantry.

Sircar T A J E P O O R.

	Dâms.
29 Mahls . . . 6483857	
Pungut	33,07,685
Budokhur	2,38,855
Phooly	60,860
Bundole	1,90,830
Bolerâ	23,192
Bhooserâ	1,18,295
Bergong	9,330
Bungong	1,11,990
Bâfygong	1,04,492
Bâhâdrepoor	96,012
Bâhanagur	91,330
Bâroolgâ	71,564
Talldewar	2,18,540
Châpertall	2,43,250
Havelly Tâjepoor } with the city }	8,86,255
Delâwêrpoor	9,44,055
Dhahut	1,24,596
Sahacera	3,72,760

Dâms.

Sujapoor	2,44,507
Shahpoor	1,26,235
Gowrapoor	4,06,000
Gopaulnagur	2,58,742
Gogera	2,33,160
Mhasoon	1,47,392
Neelnagur	1,94,475
Necloon	2,67,312
Youfufpoor	1,47,502
Zeekaut	1,40,240
Kuffargong	78,487

The Zemindars of this Sircar
are of various Sects : it
furnishes 100 cavalry and
5000 infantry.

Sircar G H O R A G H A U T.

84 Mahls !	8383072
Owhvah	51,292
Umreher	75,002
Undelgong	1,54,537

Nowreân

	Dâms.
Nowrcân	31,022
Allgong	1,71,695
Inuthberâ	25,326
Akemabad	18,517
Ancelâgâchy	92,000
Unvermullick	8,020
Allhaut	7,508
Alhadâdpoor	2,192
Bazoo and Zâfer Shahy, } 2 Mahls }	7,35,335
Bazoofolad Shahy	7,11,412
Tahk-dewar	1,02,440
Phoolwary	6,580
Barbuckpoor	84,905
Bâmunpoor	49,070
Bulldah Nâfferutabad	3,36,445
Berfillâ	2,33,680
Berryfatuck balla	1,46,767
Berryghora ghaut	1,65,887
Bazeedpoor	1,44,287
P	Puttaldeeh

	Dâms.
Puttaldeeh	4,10,365
Mâlkâ	30,335
Bhooly	12,040
Majeputtary	7,900
Bunwarkâcher	4,400
Bhaleghatty	3,345
Bazar Chitaghaut	80,307
Balâfêbary	7,000
Bânje Matka	5,340
Tooltýghaut	1,64,340
Hefêin Talook	35,410
Ballnaut Talook	22,362
Talook Seewan	15,490
Talook Laffaw (or Keffay)	15,267
Tahchul	8,292
Talook Ahmed Khan	2,38,475
Humla	6,580
Khyerabady	5,610
Kafsary	2,700
Rokunpoor	10,950
Sultanpoor	1,08,377

Shuckhishal...

Dāms.

Seekhshaher	93,071
Sanypoor	49,570
Serhuttā	3,44,497
Subadee	2,06,224
Seelpoor	1,28,775
Sereācendy	24,622
Sawghaut	16,412
Seerpoor Cootymary	15,675
Futahpoor	3,53,353
Kutteary	13,44,280
Gayāpoor	1,07,205
Kābulpoor	58,465
Saukinālā Gunge	98,465
Gundeāndy	81,565
Gocul	56,865
Tarycooty, } 2 Mahls }	48,807
Khuloy	2,65,322
Baryguhry	1,25,797
Gory Bazar, com- monly call'd } Kherepoory }	1,15,580

	Dâms.
Gobindpoorakind	40,675
Gautnaul	24,847
Kanickfugher	28,065
Ghautnagur	27,925
Kowahgachy	25,600
Kalybary	24,847
Gowrah az' Syer Zacoot, } Charity land }	18,000
Gowgrun	13,120
Kalul	11,690
Gurra	10,980
Gocunpara	9,850
Shumihpoor	1,24,055
Mahobutpoor	46,512
Musjed Hufflein Shahy . .	28,945
Mullier	24,800
Musjed Underkhany . . .	3,447
Nundehra	61,050
Nopara	19,202
Nahjumematore	49,010
Vagurhâzar	31,346

	Dâms.
Wechy	16,830
Wareeb	4,230

The Zemindars of this Sircar
are of various Sects : it
furnishes 900 cavalry, 50
elephants, and 32,600 in-
fantry.

Sircar P I N J E R A H.

* 21 Mahls

Unpul (or Apole)	1,50,725
Ambary	36,525
Ungocha	1,01,822
Bâreekpoor	6,35,690
Bejanagur	7,19,107
Bazeedpoor	2,55,445
Behernagur	1,19,720
Gheerbary	84,277
Bunokhur (or Barokhur)	55,205
Takaffiy	3,74,490
Jaloon	80,442

Q

Pinjerah

	Dâms.
Pinjerah Havelly	93,967
Digha	1,49,337
Dewra	1,07,727
Sidderbary	2,76,045
Suckcunta (or Suckutta) . .	2,51,410
Sultanpoor	2,03,292
Safsbeer	1,05,180
Solimanabad	42,522
Ghayta	7,77,255
Kabrabary	2,13,382

The Zemindars of this Sircar
are of various Sects: it fur-
nishes 50 cavalry and 7000
infantry.

Sircar BARBUCKABAD.

38 Mahls	17671532
Omrole	5,60,382
The City of Barbuckabad . .	3,15,340
Baffdole	1,90,885
Polahhar	1,36,712

Bufftole

	Dâms.
Bufftole	6,32,367
Burburrea	64,635
Bungong	3,19,000
Maltapoor	1,79,840
Jayrea Bazoo	7,55,522
Jowra	1,59,832
Jaffrud and Chowga, } 2 Mahls }	4,89,640
Haynafoo	16,29,175
Havelly Seekthaher	3,50,395
Dhermar	80,910
Chand ley	85,787
Dâowdpoor	3,89,985
Sunkadole, com- monly called } Nezampoor }	3,27,342
Shekarpoor	28,640
Sheerpoor and Bherampoor, } 2 Mahls }	3,91,625

Dâms.

Tahyrpoor	5,05,325
Cauzyhutta	6,20,477
Kurdah	13,90,572
Goozerhaut	12,96,240
Ghafs	8,81,081
Kucktull (a well- known Gunge) } . . .	6,94,355
Gobindpoor	4,10,535
Kallygy ghotâ	3,41,057
Khural	2,10,132
Godanagur	1,29,550
Kullygy	1,96,932
Luckherpoor	2,55,090
Mâlchypoor	9,25,680
Muffdah	6,89,412
Munlâmy	5,94,792
Mahmoodpoor	1,24,532
Vizierpoor	1,69,190

Sircar B A Z O U H A.

	Dâms.		
32 Mahls	39516871		
Alahit Shahy	7,60,667		
Budyar	}	78,740
Nuffarut Shahy			
Mheroth			
Kharana			
Keranah and Serallee			
Pertaub Bazoo	18,81,265		
Bheforerea Bazoo	28,20,740		
Mhaval Bazoo	19,35,265		
Daggurea Bazoo	17,15,170		
Huffein Shahy	18,23,540		
Vufghama Bâzoo	19,45,610		
Dufka Bâzoo	1,21,022		
Selim pertaub Bâzoo	}	46,25,475
Sultan beraut Bâzoo			
Chaund pertaub Bâzoo			
Sownakhâtee Bâzoo	19,10,440		

R

Sownâ

	Dāms.
Sowná Bázoo	14,84,320
Silbaris	4,84,320
Syer Jelkur	2,61,280
Shah Jemāl Bázoo	4,65,120
Togârâ owjeâl Bázoo	6,53,047
Kuttermul Bázoo	28,04,390
Kutta Bázoo	1,23,720
Mhemann Shahy,	} 22,07,715
commonly called	
Sheerpoor Morejah	
Senghoudumun,	} 18,67,715
Meer Huffcin,	
Nuffârut Shahy,	
Sergh, and Nuffârut	
Owjeâl	
Mabaric Owjeâl	4,68,760
Hurnâl Bázoo	3,44,140
Yousuf Shahy	16,70,900

Sircar S U N A R G O N G.

	Dâms.
52 Mahls . . . 10331333	
Ootarfahoor	3,88,442
Runchâp	53,090
Ootoufinaunpoor	24,880
Bickrampoor	33,35,052
Bhelwajower	13,31,480
Bulda khal	6,94,090
Bewalca	2,37,320
Perchundy	1,20,100
Mâtgârâ	4,080
Pelasikattee, &c.	43,205
Berdeya	36,319
Phoolree	19,000
Malhattâ	7,367
Towrá	1,04,902
Tâjepoor	60,000
Nerkee	18,270
Jowgedayâ	5,12,070
Jowar bunder	72,632

	Dāms.
Chokendee	17,327
Chundtāher	30,322
Chaundpoor	12,000
Havelly Sunargong, } with the city }	4,59,532
Kyzerpoor	40,308
Dowhar	4,58,524
Mandera	4,21,380
Decan Shahpoor	2,39,910
Delewarpoor, } Hail Zecoot, } Charity land }	1,27,207
Decan Oosmānpoor	8,740
Roypoor	4,535
Seghurgong	3,48,365
Suckeree	1,84,780
Sclimpoor	91,090
Salyferree with } Syer Jekkur }	40,735
Sookwa	3,03,000
Sukchadeeh	28,000

Seepur

	Dâms.
Seepur Chaul	13,000
Shumspoor	22,000
Kurrapoor	2,93,402
Gurdee	89,590
Kâtickpoor	80,000
Khândee	40,140
Golherce	34,160
Dunnykhatee	20,000
Mherkole	10,39,470
Mazumpoor	2,36,330
Mhâr	60,300
Menawerpoor	53,301
Maheechaul	25,000
Narainpoor, } Syer Zacoote, } Charity land }	9,43,360
Nulwakote	16,080
Humtabad	2,81,280
Hautghatty	10,285

Sircar S I L H E T.

Dâms.

8 Mahls . . .	6681620	
Pertaubgur, .	}	
called also Pu-		
• nickhundum		3,72,000
Meon Gunge		1,67,280
Bahoowa bayahoo		2,09,480
The Zemindars of this Sircar are of various Sects : it furnishes 1,100 cavalry, 190 elephants and 42,920 infantry.		
Chytâr		2,72,200
Havelly Silhet		10,39,717
Serkundul		3,92,470
Lavud		2,46,202
Hernagur		10,02,852

Sircar

Sircar C H A T G O N G.

Dâms.

7 Mahls	11424310	
Châtgong		6,60,402
Malgong		5,06,000
Dowgong		7,75,540
Solimanpoo, com- monly called Shaikpoor	}	15,72,400
Syeraz Nimuckfâr (Duties from Salt works)		
Saywa		4,79,520
Nowâpârâ		7,03,600

Sircar S H E R E E F A B A D.

26 Mahls	822420750	
Burdwan		18,76,142
Bherore		17,36,795
Bareek Seel		11,40,695

Blhergo-

Dâms.

Bhergobedah and Akbar Shahy, commonly call- ed Sandul	}	. . . 1,27,60,175
Magha		5,09,840
Bhatfela		3,07,340
Bazor Ibraheempoor		11,740
Jaygee		9,37,705
Kote makund		2,311
Dhanyean		1,58,850
Soliman Shahy		7,21,635
Soneya		92,370
Havelly Sheerpoor Attayec		20,16,068
Afmut Shahy		1,66,00,045
Futah Sing		20,96,460
Huffein Owjeal		3,93,345
Gourgong		2,48,260
Kerutpoor		2,25,775
Khund		1,96,380
Kunga		1,84,308
Goadla		63,125

Dâms.

Mhalund	17,31,890
Manoher Shahy	17,09,920
Mazuffier Shahy	15,52,175
Niffuck	7,82,517
Nittura	2,03,560

Sircar S O L I M A N A B A D.

31 Mahls	17629364
Inderayin	95,22,120
Ifmailpoor	1,84,540
Unlecâ	1,24,577
Owla	89,277
Buffundhurree	22,66,280
Bohut	19,68,990
Punrewah	18,23,292
Pajenor	6,01,495
Maleebungâ	4,17,185
Chootypoor	5,54,950
Chowmha	4,05,901
Jaypoor	44,201

T

Huffeinpoor

	Dâms.
Huffeinpoor	3,92,090
Dharfay	95,250
Rayfah	68,257
Havelly Solimanabad	20,51,090
Sautfungâ	7,57,911
Sahuffpoor	3,14,842
Sunghowly	7,20,747
Sultanpoor	44,572
Omeerpoor	2,23,320
Alumpoor	38,280
Kâbazepoor	7,47,200
Gobinda	3,57,392
Muzcooreen	2,32,067
Mahomedpoor	48,515
Moolgur	7,92,107
Negcen	91,09,910
Nayerâ	8,72,345
Niffituck	51,765
Naypaw	77,017

Sircar S A T G O N G.

Dâms.

53 Mahls . . .	610724620	
Benwâ Cutwally	} 15,41,770
and		
Ferafutghur		
Udgera		7,26,360
Unwerpoor		2,46,950
Erfaud, Towalee, and Sâtgong		2,34,890
Akbarpoor		1,15,502
Boodun		9,56,457
Sewan and Selimpoor . . .		9,92,505
Bowra		6,52,470
Bermaheera and Manickhattee		3,83,803
Neelgong		2,30,602
Malinda		1,25,250
Magwan and Dingabaree . .		1,00,000
Buleya		94,725
Belga		38,245
Bermudhattee		25,027
Toreterrea		36,604
Havelly Shaher		5,02,330

	Dâms.
Huffeinpoor	3,24,322
Hajeepoor	}
Bareckpoor	
Dhaleapoor	78,815
Ranyhaut	13,58,815
Sâdkhaty	13,58,510
Sakota	2,04,072
Serunrajepoor	1,25,792
Syer collected in the Bunder upon Goods and Bills of Ex- change	}
Saghaut and Kuttfaul,	}
2 Mahls	
Futahpoor,	}
Dumkeema, and	
Bareckpoor,	
3 Mahls	
Calcutta Dum-	}
kooma and	
Bareckpoor,	
3 Mahls	

Gharuz

	Dâms.
Gharuz	3,65,275
Kundalayer	2,42,160
Gillarawa	1,97,522
Muckowra	8,01,302
Maytaree	3,07,845
Maydneemull	1,86,242
Mazufferpoor	1,08,332
Moonlagacha	98,565
Maheylhattee	49,930
Nudda and Satunpoor	15,08,620
Hellgee	90,042
Hatty kundah	55,710
Hayagur	7,81,362

The Zemindars of this Sircar
are of various Sects: it
furnishes 50 cavalry and
6000 infantry.

Sircar M A D A R U N.

	Dâms.
16 Mahls	9403400
Unhattee	1,22,355
Balgurree	9,37,077
Beer bhoom	5,41,245
Bhewal bhoom	4,95,220
Chitwa	8,06,542
Chunpanugree	4,12,250
Havelly Madarun	17,87,077
Saon bhoom	6,15,705
Sheergur, com- monly called Sugher bhoim } 2,74,461
Shahpoor	6,34,460
Kut	46,447
Mundul ghaut	9,06,775
Munkore	40,25,608
Meena baug	2,89,322
Huffolce	2,63,207
Summer fanhufts	9,15,237

Sircar

Sircar J E L A S U R,
 belonging to Orifah.

Dān.

28 Mahls . . . 50052758

Malunda, commonly called Hufthoor (here are five very strong forts)	}	. . . 42,11,430

Bilelee (or Necllee) . . . 10,11,430

Pālee Shāhy 9,63,430

Tālkhohee 7,56,220

Perbudah (has three forts) . . . 6,40,000

Bhogueroy (here is a very strong fort)	}	. . . 4,97,140

Buckdee (ditto) 3,94,280

Bazar 1,25,720

Bhamun Bhoom 1,14,200

Naleyah to Kufsbah Jelafur (here is a brick fort)	}	. . . 1,20,07,110

Tunboluck (here is a stone fort)	}	. . . 25,71,430

Tercole

Dâms.-

Tercole (here is a fort in the wilds)	}	. . .	7,27,570
Marah, commonly called Dadwrefoor Bhoom	}	. . .	13,42,860
Rhumna (here are five forts)			50,62,360
Rain (on the borders of Orifah; here are three forts)	}	. .	21,82,860
Roypoor (is a large city, where there is a very strong fort)	}	. . .	9,86,970
Sunbuck (here is a very strong fort in the wilds)	}	. . .	12,57,140
Secaree (or Sayaree)		. . .	1,08,570
Kâlee Jewrâ		. . .	8,93,160
Kurrugfore (here is a very strong fort in the hills amongst the wilds)	}	. . .	5,28,570

	Dāms.
Kidarkund (here are three forts)	4,68,570
Geeroy	2,85,720
Kucknapoor	85,720
Kerowhee	68,570
Mahcheeta	93,18,310
Midnapoor is a large city, (where there are two forts, one old and the other new)	2,12,930
Mâhâkaun ghaut, com- monly called Kotubpoor (here is a very strong stone fort)	2,40,000
Narainpoor, commonly called Khundhar (here is a very strong fort upon a hill)	21,82,860

The Zemindars of this Sircar
are of various Sects: it
furnishes 3,470 cavalry,
2 elephants, and 43,810
infantry.

Sircar B U D A R U C K,
 belonging to Orifah.

Dâms.

7 Mahls . . .	18087770	
Berwa (here are two very strong forts) }	. . .	32,40,770
Jewkecharce		57,140
Havelly Budaruck (here is a fort) }	. . .	95,42,760
Shunpo (here are two very strong forts) }	. . .	3,54,840
Ghimaun (here is a stone fort of great strength) }	. . .	15,15,840
Gurfow		85,720
Muzcooreen (here are three forts)		7,31,430

The Zemindars of this Sircar are of various Casts :
 it furnishes 3800 infantry.

Sircar C U T A C K,
belonging to Orifah.

Dâms.

21 Mahls	91432730
All	64,29,130
Ufgah	31,86,680
Utgeerah (here is a fort of great strength) }	. . . 11,74,680
Poorub dig (here are four forts) }	. . . 2,28,81,580
Pachim dig	66,62,490
Bhaze	51,29,330
Bafy and Borepâr	27,46,350
Berrung (here are nine forts amongst the hills and the wilds) }	. . . 21,33,943
Bhage nagur	8,60,390
Perfotim	7,66,206
Johin kote (here are four very strong forts) }	. . . 6,91,530

Bunkode

	Dâms.
Bunkode	20,98,970
Hubush, commonly called Hajeepoor (here are two strong forts)	} . . . 20,79,780
Decandig (here are four forts)	2,20,65,770
Serân	29,78,030
Sheergur	14,08,580
Kotedaee	47,08,980
The City of Cutack Benaris (has a stone fort of great strength, in which are buildings)	} . . . 26,05,600
Kuttara (here is a very strong fort)	} . . . 11,20,230
Manick daytun	6,00,000

Sircar KULLUNG DUNDPAUT,
belonging to Orifah.

27 Mahls . . 9560000

Sircar

Sircar R A J E M A H I N D A H.

16 Mahls . . . 5000000

The Zemindars of these Sircars
are of various Casts : they
furnish 1,920 cavalry, and
107,160 infantry.

This Settlement of the Revenue was made by Tudemull Ahbais, Vizier, whose name it still bears in Bengal ; where it is also called the Tumar Jumma or Gross Amount, and sometimes the Aful Jumma or Original Amount.

In Page 3, *for* Zebulistan, *read* Zâbulistan [زیلستان]

Note Zâbulistan is one of the kingdoms of Tartary.

The kingdom of Turân [تروان] (mentioned in the same page) is what the Greeks called Sogdiana.

Erân [یران] is the empire which we call Persia.

In Page 12 insert,

مِصْر	فارس	حَبْشَة
Mesr	Fârus	Hubshah
Egypt	Persia	Ethiopia.

The following is a Specimen of

AN ASIATIC VOCABULARY,

INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION,

C O M P I L E D B Y

F R A N C I S G L A D W I N,

In the Service of the Honorable the East-India Company at Bengal.

This Vocabulary will be printed in Three Volumes Quarto.

The First Part, containing ARABICK, PERSICK, HINDOSTANY or MOORS, with some prefixed Grammatical Remarks, to be comprized in Two Volumes, will be delivered neatly bound at FOUR GUINEAS the Set, some time during the Course of the Year 1778.

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The Languages are arranged in such order as to show how the ARABICK is incorporated with the PERSICK, and to exhibit how the PERSICK is used in the HINDOSTANY or MOORS; as well as to discover some traces of the SHANSCRIT Language, both in the last-named Tongue and also in that of Bengal.

The whole to be printed in the Characters proper to each Language, except the Moors; which, being of most general Use, will be added in Roman Characters, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the Persian.

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✿ Only a few Copies more will be printed than those that are subscribed for.

T A N Y or M O O R S.

To abj	لاج دینا	Lajé daná. Shermindah kurná.
To abj		Kumee kurná.
Inter		Kumee.
Abden	پرو	Peeroo. Pâie sheckum.
To abj	کهنانا	Gheenáná. Káráháyeut kurná.
Abhor	کھین	Gheen. Karahayeut.
Abilit	سک	Suck. Secka. Koodrut.
To be	سکنا	Seckná. Muckdoor honá.
Ablut	نہان	Nâhân. Ghoful.
Abode	جگہ رہنکا	Jagah rahnee ká. Thakânâh. Macân. Muskun.
To be		Dure kurná.
Abolit		Rud. Dure.
Aborti	بیچا کچا کر	Buchá kuchá geerná. Pate geerná. Vuzai humul.
Above	اوپر	Oupur. Balley.
To abj		Bohut honá.
To abj	تھورا کرنا	Thoorá kurná. Chootá kurná. Mucktuffir kurná.
Abridg	تھورا	Thoorá. Chootá. Mucktuffir.
Absent		Ghiur hâzuree.
Absent		Ghiur hâzur.
To be		Mojood niheen honá.
Absolt		Ulbuttá.
To abj		Perhazee kurná.
Abster		Perhazegar.
Abstia		Perhaze.

DOSTANY or MOORS.

باریک
باریک

Bâreekbeen. Duckkâk.

Bâreekbeenee. Duckkeek.

Bafiadah. Aibus.

Bafiadah. Aibus.

Zeâdtee. Biffcaree.

بهت Bohut. Zeâdah. Biffcâh.

کالی دینا Gâlee danâ. Dushnâm danâ.

کالی Gâlee. Fahush. Dushnâm.

منترا Munterâ. Arâb.

مانلینا Mânlanâ. Kabool kurnâ.

پن Pezeeri. Kabool.

اتفاق Ittafâk. Sunjowg.

Ittafâkeyah.

ن اچانک Achanuck. Naghânee. Ittafâkun.

ہیراھی کرنا Humrahee kurnâ. Sath jânâ.

سنگھاتھی Sunghâtee. Unbaze.

لکھا Lekhá. Shomar. Hafsâb.

Jumâ kurnâ.

Jumâ.

پ دھسا Dhafâ. Phukaree. Thomut.

دھسا دینا Dhafâ danâ. Thomut danâ.

دھسا دینی والا Dhafâ danee wâla. Thomut dahindah.

Istaamâl kurnâ.

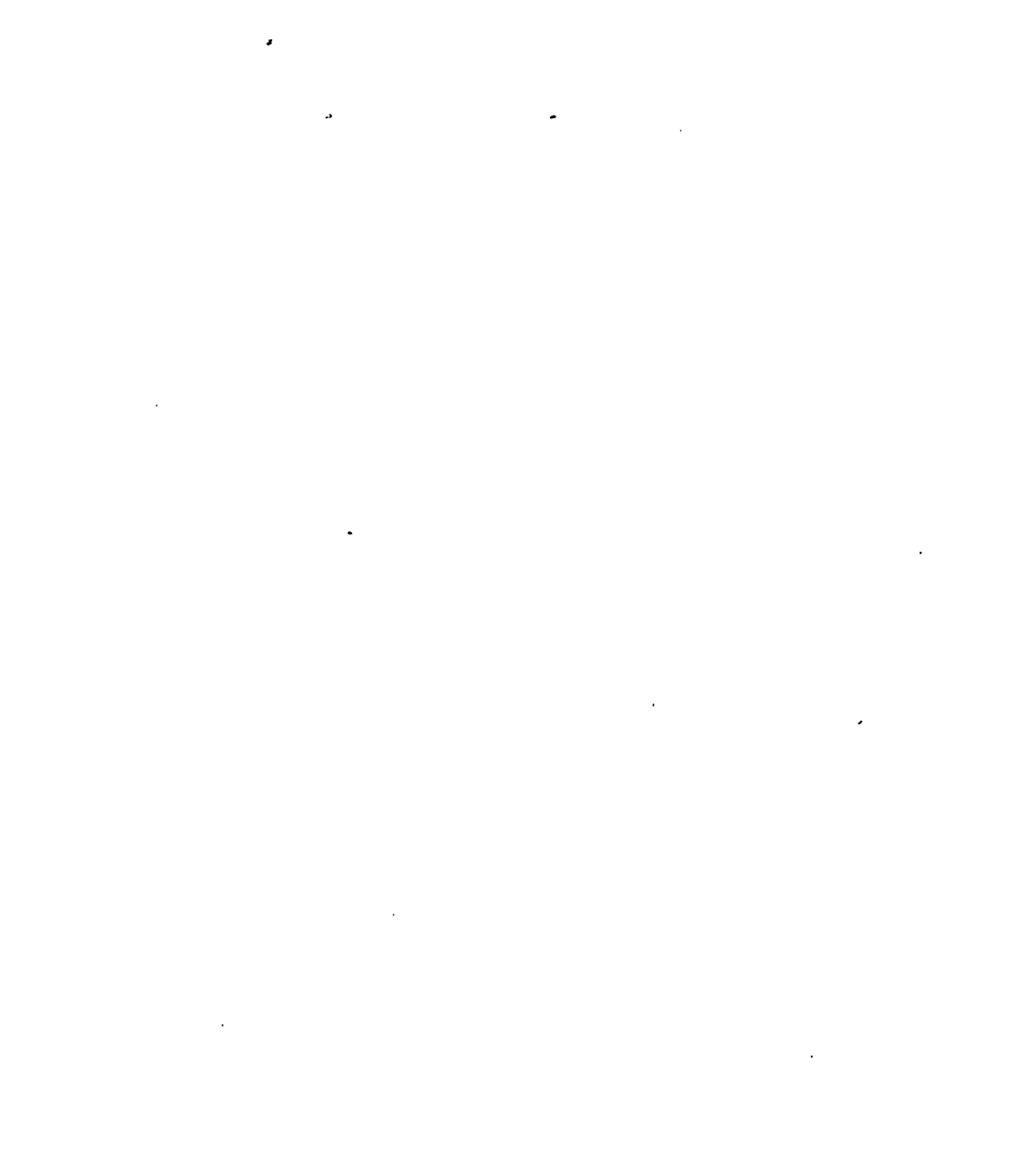
Mâmool.

	Sanskrit	Bengaly	Nagry
to Alash	सलङ्गकर्तव्य विषयोक्तकर्तव्य	সম্পর্কিত কর্ম	लाजह्ता
to Alate	सत्याकर्तव्य क्षप्रकर्तव्य	সত্য কর্ম	कामीप्रयत्न
Alatement	सत्या क्षप्र	সত্য কর্ম	कामी
Alomen	तात्रीहृद	মহাভারত	पेड़
to Alher	धृताकर्तव्य	ধৃত কর্ম	धीमाना
Alher	धृता	ধৃত	धीन
Ability	शक्ति क्षत्रा	ক্ষমতা	सफा सफ
to Alle	समर्थस्वात शक्तिगोठ	ক্ষমতা	समना
Alution	स्रवगाहन	ক্ষমতা	नहान
Alode	निवास निवासस्थान	বাসস্থান	ठीप्राना
to Alolish	खंडिते स्रवकर्तव्य	ক্ষমতা	गदप्रयत्न
Alolition	नमानं खंडि हरी	ক্ষমতা	दृष्ट रद
Alertion	गर्भपात गर्भसराव	ক্ষমতা	पेटमिना
Alors	उद्य उपाद्य	ক্ষমতা	उपन
to Alound	वदवाकरता समूहकर्तव्य	ক্ষমতা	वृत्तताना

	Shanferit.	Bengaly.	Nagry.
To. Knowledge	अल्पाकर्तव्या	अल्पाकर्तव्या	छोटाकरना
Abridgement	अल्पा	अल्प	छोटा छोटा
Assume	अविधमानोभूता	अविधिमानोभूता	मानता जनी
Assent	अविधमानो	अविधिमानो	मानता जनी
To be known	अविधमानोनेपतव्या	अविधिमानोनेपतव्या	मानता जनी
Absolutely	अवश्यं	अवश्य	आवचना
To Abandon	पथ्यकारणं त्यागकर्तव्यः	पथ्यकारणं त्यागकर्तव्यः	पथ्यकारणं त्यागकर्तव्यः
Abstemious	पथ्यकारी त्यागी	पथ्यकारी त्यागी	पथ्यकारी त्यागी
Abstinent	पथ्य	पथ्य	पथ्य
Abstinence	सह्यदर्शी अत्यदर्शी	सह्यदर्शी अत्यदर्शी	जानी प्रवीन
Abstinence	अत्यदर्श सह्य	अत्यदर्श सह्य	जानी प्रवीन
Abund	वृथा मृथा	वृथा मृथा	वाफाफदा
Abundantly	अनर्थक	अनर्थक	बेफाफदा
Abundant	अत्यंत	अत्यंत	जानी प्रवीन
Abundant	वहुतरं	वहुतरं	जानी प्रवीन

	Sanskrit.	Bengali.	Nagry.
To abuse To reproach rudely	शुश्रीलीदानं	शमन दुरो	गाकीदेना
To abuse rude reproach	शुश्रीली	शमनि	गाकी
Accuse	खर व्यंजन हल	खर	मंतना
To accept To receive kindly	स्वीकर्तव्यं	लोभ	मानलेना
Acceptance Accepting with approbation	स्वीकार	लो	प्रबुल
Accuse charge	संज्ञोग घटना	अप्रज्ञ	मंजोग
Accidental	संज्ञगं	अप्रज्ञ	मंज्ञगं
Accidentally	अकस्मान् दृष्ट	अप्रज्ञ	अप्रज्ञ
To accompany	सगः कर्तव्यः	अप्रज्ञ	साधजाना
Accompany	द्वौ अपकारणौ	अप्रज्ञ	संघाती
Accompany	संख्या गननं	अप्रज्ञ	लेप्पा
Accumulate	संचयकर्तव्यः	अप्रज्ञ	जमाप्रना
Accumulation	संचय एकत्र	अप्रज्ञ	जमा
Accusation	अपवादः जननम्	अप्रज्ञ	देषा
To abuse	अपवादोद्देशः	अप्रज्ञ	देषादेना

	Sanskrit.	Bengali.	Nagari.
<i>Transfer</i>	अपवाददाता	अपवाददाता	अपवाददाता
<i>Tradition</i>	अग्रसनीयः	अग्रसनीयः	अग्रसनीयः
<i>Traditionary</i>	धारावाहिक प्रकीर्ण	धारावाहिक प्रकीर्ण	धारावाहिक प्रकीर्ण
<i>Teche</i>	व्याख्या वेदना	व्याख्या वेदना	व्याख्या वेदना
<i>To teche</i>	पीडांभवनं व्याख्यातव्यः	पीडांभवनं व्याख्यातव्यः	पीडांभवनं व्याख्यातव्यः
<i>Tid</i>	अस्रः	अस्रः	अस्रः
<i>Tidily</i>	अस्रता	अस्रता	अस्रता
<i>Argument</i>	ज्ञानं ज्ञाननं परिचितो	ज्ञानं ज्ञाननं परिचितो	ज्ञानं ज्ञाननं परिचितो
<i>Argument</i>	ज्ञानः प्रसिद्धः	ज्ञानः प्रसिद्धः	ज्ञानः प्रसिद्धः
<i>To argue</i>	प्राप्तं	प्राप्तं	प्राप्तं
<i>Argument</i>	प्राप्तिः	प्राप्तिः	प्राप्तिः
<i>To argue</i>	बंधमोहं त्यागं	बंधमोहं त्यागं	बंधमोहं त्यागं
<i>Argument</i>	मोक्षपत्रं मोचनलिपिः	मोक्षपत्रं मोचनलिपिः	मोक्षपत्रं मोचनलिपिः
<i>To let (to let)</i>	करणं कर्त्र्यं	करणं कर्त्र्यं	करणं कर्त्र्यं
<i>Let (to let)</i>	कार्यं	कार्यं	कार्यं



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